

The China Mail

Established February, 1846.



VOL. XL. No. 6449.

號五月三年四十八八千一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1884.

日八月二年申甲

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES HENRY & Co., 37, Walbrook, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—GALLIEN & PELUCH, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore.

CHINA.—Macao, MESSRS A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Sidon, Quebec & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Foochow, HENRY & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—Macao, MESSRS A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Sidon, Quebec & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Foochow, HENRY & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Manila.

Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000.

INSTALLMENT received on NEW SHARES, 2,074,744.75

87,074,744.75

RESERVE FUND, \$2,500,000.

INSTALLMENT of PREMIUM received on NEW SHARES, 1,563,361.66

\$4,063,361.66

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—A. P. McLEWIS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SAMOON, Esq.
H. J. DALMYSLE, Esq.
E. A. CHALFONNE, Esq.
Hon. P. B. JOHNSON,
W. H. FORBES, Esq.
M. GROTE, Esq.
M. E. SASSON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS, London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. "
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

ORDERS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, February 28, 1884. 372

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES ALEXANDER
TOMES is authorized to sign our
Name by Procurator, in Hongkong, from
this date.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, March 24, 1884. 528

NOTICE.

MR. FRANCISCO MAMEDE GON-
CALVES and Mr. AGUSTO JOSE
DO ROZARIO have this Day been admitted
PARTNERS in our Firm.

ROZARIO & Co.

Hongkong, March 1, 1884. 383

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS
are requested to send in a STATEMENT
of BUSINESS contributed during the Half
Year ended December 31st, 1883, on or
before March 31st next, on which date the
Accounts will be closed.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, February 26, 1884. 357

NOTICE.

THE WELL-KNOWN GERMAN STEAMER
"CHINA" will run between this and Canton as a
NIGHT-BOAT, leaving Hongkong and
Canton, respectively, every other day at 5.30
p.m., beginning on SUNDAY, the 2nd of March. Special Conditions are granted to
large Shippers.

For Particulars, apply to
THE AGENTS:
MESSRS. ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Canton;

MESSRS. HING LEE & Co.,
Hongkong;

or to
CAPTAIN on Board.
Hongkong, February 27, 1884. 360

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE Colonial Press supplied with News-
papers, Books, Types, Ink, Presse-
Fauers, Correspondents, Letters; and any
European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
Colonial Newspapers received at the office
are regularly filed for the inspection of
Advertisers and the Public.

Intimations.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COM-
PANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Thir-
teenth Ordinary MEETING of the
SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company
will be held at the HEAD OFFICE, Victoria
Road, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 20th
March, 1884, at 12 o'clock, Noon, for the
purpose of receiving the Report of the
Directors, together with a Statement of
Accounts to 31st December, 1883.

The Transfer Books will be CLOSED
from the 22nd to 25th Instant, both days
inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

J. BRADLEY SMITH,
Secretary.

Hongkong, March 13, 1884. 461

HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS,
WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

THE Undersigned begs to notify the
Public of Hongkong and the Coast
Ports that he will RE-OPEN

THE HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS
on the 1st March.

The whole of the ROOMS have been
NIGHTLY FURNISHED throughout, and there
are ROOMS suitable for either MARRIED
COUPLES or SINGLE PERSONS.

The TABLE will be supplied with the
BEST of the MARKET can provide.

The WINES and LIQUORS supplied,
both at the Bar and Table, will be of the
VERY BEST BRANDS.

GENTLEMEN desirous of taking Meals,
such as TIFFINS and DINNERS, can have
ALL REQUISITE information by
applying to

GEORGE STAINFIELD,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, February 28, 1884. 368

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THIS Company now grants passages
THROUGH to LONDON via Marseilles,
including Continental Railway fares, at the
same rate as for the route by sea to London,
viz., \$355.

The fare to Marseilles is now similar to
that charged to Brindisi or Venice, viz.,
\$355.

A. MCIVER,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, March 13, 1884. 455

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A. MCIVER,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, January 20, 1884. 169

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY ST. CLAIR GREELEY,
who, for many years, has been
associated with the Management of the
OCEANIC and THE BADGE HOTELS, San
Francisco, has been appointed MANAGER
of the above HOTEL, and the Services of
MESSRS. ATTWELL, who has occupied the
position of MATRON in some of the principal
Hotels in the Eastern States, have also
engaged.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

LOUIS HAUSCHILD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, February 29, 1884. 380

HOP SHING & Co.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS,
COPPER SMITHS, BRASS & IRON
FOUNDERS, &c.

WEST POINT IRON WORKS.

NOTICE.

HAVING this Day commenced Busi-
ness, are ready to undertake Work
of the above Descriptions under the
Supervision of an EXPERIENCED
Engineer.

Orders executed with the utmost despatch
and at moderate terms.

24th September, 1883. 611

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS ARNOLD will act as
SECRETARY of the above Company
until further Notice.

E. R. BELLIJOS,
Chairman.

Hongkong, February 25, 1884. 346

WILLIAM DOLAN,
SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER,
22, PRAYA CENTRAL.

NOTICE.

COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS,
MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN
OAKUM, LIFE BUOYS,
CORK JACKETS,
&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, May 1, 1884. 256

AT HAIPHONG.

LOUER UN TERRAIN VOISIN DU
CONSULAT sur le port de la rivière
du quai, longueur 200 YARDS, profondeur
100 YARDS, avec deux moulins de dépan-
gements, etc., &c.

Plus un terrain sur la rive du quai
qui mesure 50 YARDS, profondeur 45 YARDS, pro-
fondur 45 YARDS, à vendre.

S'adresser à

MR. THEVENIN.

Hongkong, March 12, 1884. 447

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office
are regularly filed for the inspection of
Advertisers and the Public.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

AMERICAN ORGANS.

With from six to eleven stops, at from \$100 to
\$160 each, made expressly to withstand the com-
bined heat and moisture of the Hongkong climate.

PIANOS.

By BROADWOOD, COLLARD & COLLARD and CHAPPELL,
always in Stock for Sale or Hire.

PIANOS AND ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

Repaired and tuned by a Competent Tuner from
MESSRS. BROADWOOD & SONS, London.

NEW MUSIC.

Received monthly from MESSRS. CHAPPELL & CO.,
London.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have been instructed
by the COMMISARY GENERAL of Ordnance, China, to sell by Public Auction, on

###

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
No. 53, Queen's Road, East,
(OPPOSITE THE COMMISARIATE),
A R E . N O W L A N D I N G
F R O M A M E R I C A .

C ALIFORNIA
R ACKER
C O M P A N Y ' S B I C U S T S in 5 lb
tins, and loose.
Soda BISCUITS.
Assorted BISCUITS.

Small HUMINY.
Cracked WHEAT.
OATMEAL.
CORNMEAL.

TOPCAN BUTTER.
Apple BUTTER.
Eastern and California CHEESE.
CODFISH, Boneless.
Prime HAMS and BACON.
Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.
Family BEEF in 25 lb. kegs.
Beef Ideal SALMUN in 5 lb cans.
Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 2 lb cans.
Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.
Potted SAUSAGES and Sausage MEAT.
Stuffed PEPPERS.
Assorted SOUPS.
Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Potted MEATS.

Lunch HAM.
Lamb's LIVER.
Olive CHICKEN.
Fresh OREGON SALMON.
Dried APPLES.
TOMATOES.
SUCOTASH.
Maple SYRUP.
Golden SYRUP.
LOBSTERS.
OYSTERS.
HONEY.
Assorted JELLIES.
Green CORN.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.
400 lb. Capacity.
600 lb. "
900 lb. "
1,200 lb. "

CORN BROOMS.
OFFICE HIGH CHAIRS.
AXES AND HATCHETS.
AGATE IRON WARE.
WAFFLE IRONS.
SMOOTHING IRONS.
PAINTS AND OILS.
TALLOW AND TAR.
VARNISHES.

DEVOE'S NONPARIEL
BRILLIANT
KEROSENE OIL,
150° test.

Ex late Arrivals from
ENGLAND.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
S T O R E S ,
including:
CHRISTMAS CAKES.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
MINCemeAT.
ALMONDS and RAISINS.

Crystallized FRUITS.
TEYSON'S DESSERT FRUITS.
Pudding RAISINS.
Lancs CURRANTS.

Fine YORK HAMS.
PICNIC TONGUES.
PATE DE FOIE GRAS.
SAVORY PATES.

FRENCH PLUMS.
BRAWN.
INFANTS' FOOD.
CORN FLOUR.

SPARTAN
COOKING STOVES.

HITCHCOCK HOUSE LAMP.
PERFECTION STUDENT LAMP.

CLARET.—
CHATEAU MARGAUX.
CHATEAU LA TOUR, pints & quarts.
1828. GRAVIES, " "
BREAKFAST CLARET, " "

SHERRIES & PORT—
SAUCON'S MANZANILLA & AMON-

TILLADO.
SAUCON'S OLD INVALID PORT
(1849).
HUNTS PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &
1 and 3-pint HESSON'S BRANDY.
BISCUIT, BISCUIT & CO.'S BRANDY.
FINE OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

KINMAN'S LIQUOR WHISKY.
ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY.

BOOZY'S OLD TOM.
E. & J. BURKE'S IRISH WHISKY.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

NOILLY PRAT & CO.'S VERMOUTHE.

CRABBIE'S GINGER BRANDY.

EASTERN CIDER.

CHARTREUSE.

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANGOSTURA, BOKER'S and ORANGE

BITTERS.
&c., &c., &c.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and
SARACENS, pints and quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. &
J. BURKE, pints and quarts.

DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the
Gallon.

ALE and PORTER, in hogsheads.

SPECIALLY SELECTED

C I G A R S .

Fine New Season's CUMISHAW TEA, in
5 catty Boxes.

BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.

MILNER'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF
SAFES, CASH and PAPER
BOXES, at Manufacturer's Prices.

Hongkong, December 1, 1883. 1043

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STREAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH to NEW YORK, via
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, and TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, and SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF
PEKING will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama and Honolulu,
on TUESDAY, the 1st April, at 3 p.m.,
taking Passengers and Freight, for Japan,
the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States, via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Darien, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America, by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

RETURN PASSENGERS.—Passengers, who
have paid full fare, re-embarking at San
Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa)
within six months, will be allowed a discount
of 20% from Return Fare; if re-embarking
within one year, an allowance of 10% will
be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return
Passage Orders, available for one year,
will be issued at a Discount of 25% from
Return Fare. These allowances do not apply
to through fares from China and Japan to
Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4
p.m. on the 31st March. Parcels Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.,
same day; all Parcels Packages should be
marked with address in full; value of same
is to be declared.

Consignee Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Offices in San Francisco, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 554, Queen's Road Central.
F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.

Hongkong, March 19, 1884. 498

Entertainment.

A GRAND SACRED CONCERT
WILL BE GIVEN IN THE
TEMPERANCE HALL,
Queen's Road, East,

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE ABOVE
INSTITUTION, ON

THURSDAY, 27th March, 1884.
(To commence at 9 p.m., precisely.)

ANTHEMS BY THE CATHEDRAL
CHOIR, PART SONGS, DUETS,
SOLOS, &c.,

TALENTED LADY AND GENTLEMAN
AMATEURS.

Choristers:
THE Right REV'D. BISHOP OF VICTORIA.

Reserved Seats, \$1.00. To other parts of the
Hall, 10, 20, and 30 Cents respectively.

Tickets may be obtained at MESSRS. LANE,
CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, March 24, 1884. 527

INSURANCES.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE)

CAPITAL.—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
POLICIES against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £10,000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1884. 100

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF
His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies issued for short periods at
current rates.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872. 406

NOTICE

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept
Risks on First Class Godowns at 3
per cent. not premium per annum.

NORTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, May 19, 1881. 938

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COM-
PANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company are
prepared to grant Policies on MARINE
RISKS to all parts of the World, at current
rates.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, November 5, 1883. 855

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above
Company, are authorized to Insure
against FIRE at Current Rates.

GLIMAN & CO.

Hongkong, January 1, 1882. 14

WASHING BOOKS
(In English and Chinese)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use
of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now be
had at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

Hongkong, March 20, 1884. 507

N O W R E A D Y .

P R I C E , \$1.00.

COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW,
BY E. H. PARKER.

Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH
at Shanghai and Hongkong, at LANE,
CRAWFORD & CO., Hongkong, and at the
China Mail Office.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept
Risks on First Class Godowns at 3
per cent. not premium per annum.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, November 5, 1883. 855

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GLIMAN & CO.

Hongkong, January 1, 1882. 14

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ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, November 5, 1883. 855

The destruction of the wreck of the Police Chop, by means of torpedoes, which had been arranged to take place this afternoon at three o'clock, has been postponed until to-morrow. The torpedo boat of the Royal Engineers, with the necessary appliances for the operation, and the Police launch for keeping the neighbourhood clear of craft, were ready in the neighbourhood of the wreck before three o'clock, when orders were issued by Captain Dempster, Superintendent of Police, for the boats to return to the shore, as the operation had been postponed. We have been unable to learn the reason of the delay.

EVERY encouragement is still being given our volunteers to stimulate their enthusiasm. A prize has just been offered by the officers of the Royal Artillery to be competed for by the several subdivisions of the Corps, and the competition is to take place on Saturday next. The competition is one which will show very effectively how much or how little the men know of their duties. The conditions are—"Double 50 yards action rear, dismount gun and carriage, mount gun and carriage, fire one round friction tube, front limber up." The subdivision which performs these operations thoroughly in the shortest time will be the prize winner.

In the Police Court to-day the only case of any public interest was one in which a boatman named Fung Akum was charged with attempting to obtain from another boatman, named Mak Wan I, the sum of 50 cents by false pretences and also with actually obtaining the sum of 20 cents by false pretences from the same man. The defendant, who is coxswain to the Inspector of junks at the Harbour Master's Department, appears to have taken advantage of his position to lay a squeeze upon certain passenger boats which were supposed to be carrying cargo. Defendant stated that the accusation was brought against him simply because he was the man appointed by the Government to measure junks for licences. The case was committed for trial at the Supreme Court.

The telegraphic announcement of the capture of Bacninh appears to have nearly knocked our Saigon contemporaries off their mental balance. The editor of the *Saigonois*, on receiving the news, brought out his paper two days earlier than usual. After quoting the telegram sent from the front to the Governor of Cochinchina, our worthy but slightly excited contemporary exclaims—in French of course—"Such is the brilliant feat of arms which has distinguished the new Commander-in-chief and his lieutenants. They have deserved well of their country and of the Republic. We send our warmest congratulations to our valiant soldiers, and the expression of our sympathy to all those among them whose blood has run in a just and patriotic cause. May this testimony soften their sufferings. This brilliant victory of our arms assures to us the possession of Tonquin, and renders powerless our enemies and those jealous of us!"

Vive la France!
Vive la République!
Vive l'Inde-Chine Francaise.'

We do not wish to throw cold water on the glowing patriotism of our esteemed contemporary at Saigon, but we must say this effusion smacks of the gorgous East—the extreme East, in fact, where romance flourishes, and the sun has powerful effects on the brain. The French force at Bacninh would no doubt have fought bravely and well, but they hadn't a chance of doing anything of the kind. It was practically a walk over for them, and the expansive sympathy of the Editor of the *Saigonois* which flowed out to those whose blood ran in this just and patriotic cause will, we fear, run very largely to waste.

If China pays up the £6,000,000 promptly, which is not likely, and her own warlike preparations cost her another £2,000,000, the very considerable sum of £8,000,000 will have to be got in some way by the Peking Government. A few rich men will, we suppose, be heavily squeezed, but the bulk of the money will have to come either directly or indirectly, from the mass of the people. Most likely if the people had not to pay these extra millions into the treasury at Peking they would expend them in trade. France would, we imagine, be glad to settle the difficulty and accept half the sum asked. Six millions sterling must be ample sufficient to cover every item of the cost of the expedition. If China paid so much, France would get Tonquin and all the glory which she may be able to extract out of the expedition for nothing. England only got glory for her heavy fighting in Egypt, and she appears to be willing to keep her troops in the field at the same starving rate of payment. Our idea is that China will, in the end, pay a million or two and settle the matter. The French will be very glad to accept what they can get; in fact she can have such little stomach for the fight that we believe she would be willing to cry quits if China would lower her front and assure the Republic she was welcome to Tonquin. Although China has lost nothing but a small amount of prestige in withdrawing her troops from the Tonquin delta, although she is in as good a position for fighting France at the present moment as she has been since the difficulty commenced, yet, if a general war did ensue, there would, we fear, when it was all over, be a bill for China to pay ten

times heavier than the one now presented by France. China will do wisely if she follows the example of her troops at Bacninh—execute a strategic movement to-morrow.

A short description of a patent dredger which has just been put together, and set to work in connection with works at the new Admiralty Dock now being constructed at Hung Hom, may prove of some interest to the greater number of our readers, who are probably unacquainted with the nature of the machine, which was only quite recently invented. Although it is already extensively used at home, this machine is the first of its kind that has ever travelled so far East. Its construction is very simple and ingenious. The dredging apparatus consists of a bucket, the shell, side frames and shafts of which are made of wrought iron. This bucket is semi-circular in shape. It is suspended by a chain running over the jib of an ordinary steam crane. Before lowering into the earth or mud, the bucket is divided into two halves by means of chains attached to a drum fixed in the side frames and connected with weights placed in a box beside the boiler of the crane, each half of the bucket being drawn close to different sides of the side-frames. The mouth of the bucket having been thus inverted, it is lowered on to the earth, the chains connected with the weight box are set in motion, and the bucket again assumes its original form, enclosing as it does so all the mud or sand within its radius. It is then raised to the necessary height, and again inverted, the contents dropping into a barge or other receptacle. The dredger is erected on the wooden staging used for driving the piles composing the cofferdam, and is to be used in excavating the dock. When worked under the most favourable conditions it is capable of removing 500 tons of mud or 300 tons of clay in ten hours. The machinery is all direct acting and its movement is very rapid.

Operations on the works at the new dock are being actively pushed forward by the energetic surveyor, Mr. J. R. Mudie. The cofferdam is nearly completed, a sea wall of a massive character has been constructed on the East side of the dock, and the work of cutting the hill at the back has advanced a considerable distance. A good deal of boring and blasting has had to be performed, but a good deal of the same kind of work still remains to be done. The work has been greatly delayed by the action of the contractors, who have failed to fulfil the conditions of their contract. Greater progress, however, is expected to be made with this gigantic undertaking still scorching ground.

The Sydney Morning Herald records a fact accomplished at the Liverpool paper mills (New South Wales) in the manufacture of the news printing paper, a manufacture of considerable importance to the press in Australia in cases of emergency. An order was issued to the paper mills for a quantity of paper measuring over 300 miles long. In less than 24 hours from the time the order was given the first instalment was made in reels of four and a half miles length, and placed in the railway trucks for delivery.

An astounding discovery is reported by an American correspondent in the *Algemeine Zeitung*. He states that in the virgin forests of Sonora, a province of Western Mexico, near Magdalena, a pyramid has been found measuring 4,350 ft. at its base, and rising to the height of 750 ft. A carriage road winds about this enormous structure from base to summit. The face consists of granite blocks carefully and perfectly fitted together. Not far distant stands a hill, which, we are told, is honeycombed with cells of various sizes, all cut out of the solid rock. They are without windows, several are on the same level, and the walls are adorned with fantastic shapes and symbols.

ACCORDING to a correspondent of the *Sydney Morning Herald* the life of some Government and bank employees in the hot districts of New South Wales is not a happy one in the summer time. He asks:

"Do Government officers at head of departments, or bank directors, take into consideration the exhaustive and life-shortening slovening which has to be borne by those who do duty in the outposts referred to—an endurance rendered doubly hard by an almost entire neglect of those sanitary precautions in the way of mitigating heat, which would be enjoyed by the poorest of dwellers within the temperate range of our climate. In one interior town not long since, the thermometer went up to 114 deg., in the shade on five successive days, reaching on one occasion 120 deg., the great heat not being confined to these days alone. Nevertheless, in such a climate as this, it is thought amply sufficient (by those at head-quarters) to remove 500 tons of mud or 300 tons of clay in ten hours. The machinery is all direct acting and its movement is very rapid.

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MACAO.

(From a Correspondent.)

21st March 1884.

Since my last, exchange of official visits has been the order of the day. On the 14th instant, Sir George Bowen and Sir William Dowell came over in the *Vigilant* on a visit to Senator Roza. Their Excellencies landed privately and stayed at Government House, where a State Dinner was given in their honour, on the same day, to which the principal heads of departments were invited. The illustrious visitors, as they are termed here, embarked in the *Vigilant*, and left for Hongkong on the morning of the 15th. On the 21st, came the French Admiral in the *Lutin*, accompanied by the Commander of the *Volta*. Admiral Lupes was brought ashore in the launch *Macao*, and landed at Government wharf, where he was received by the Governor's *Adèle-de-Camp* and the Consul for France, Baron de Gercé, and conducted to Government House. At the wharf a guard of honour was posted and saluted the Admiral on his landing. The French officials were also entertained at a State Dinner, to which the *élite* of Macao Society were invited. The *Lutin* left for Hongkong on the following day at 8 in the morning.

The minds of the residents here are very much exercised by the arrest of a citizen under very exceptional circumstances. One Mr Sampio, on leaving his house the other day, was accosted by an officer of Police, who requested that gentleman to accompany him, intimating, at the same time, that, if the order was not complied with, force would be resorted to. Mr Sampio had no other alternative but to obey the command, and he was forthwith conducted to the gaol and imprisoned without knowing what crime he was charged with or whose authority he was arrested. After his imprisonment a search was instituted in his residence, and all private papers, &c., were taken charge of by the Police. Such an arbitrary and informal arrest casts all our constitutional guarantees to the wind.

The utmost secrecy is maintained in governmental circles with regard to the imprisonment, but it is widely known that no judge ordered it; and the enquiry whether we returned to the days of the inquisition is almost in every body's mouth. A good deal of talk is taking place about Professor Morse's device for utilising the sun's rays, both for warming and ventilating houses. This is not a theory—it is a scientific fact, in active operation at the ingenious professor's own house, in Salem, Massachusetts. The contrivance is so good and yet so simple that I need not apologise for giving it to your readers in full. The outside wall of the building where the plan has been adopted consists of a stately surface, painted black, and placed vertically on outside walls with flues to conduct the warm air to the inside. The slates are inserted in a groove, to the glass is in its frame. Professor Morse employed his plan first for warming his library, which measured 20 ft. by 14 ft., and was 10 ft. high. By its means the library was kept comfortable through the entire winter, with the exception of a few of the very coldest days. When the sun's rays rested on the stately apparatus above a man-made fire was kindled, through which it had its temperature raised to 30 deg., and it discharged no less than 3,200 cubic feet of air. This was in the morning; at a quarter past 3,226 cubic feet of air were discharged; at a quarter to 1 p.m., 230 deg., and 4,010 cubic feet; at five minutes to 2 p.m., 24 deg., and 3,032 cubic feet; at a quarter to 3 p.m., 20 deg., and 1,290 cubic feet were recorded and discharged. The general difference for five hours of a winter's day was 30 deg. The contrivance elicited much interest at your recent meeting of the American Association, when Professor Morse explained it.

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The Press here, after inducing the authorities to suppress the Hongkong Consulate, and thereby placing the government in an anomalous position, is keeping a strict silence over the matter. Mr. Loureiro, who ought to have taken up his appointment in Tokio months ago, is still unable to proceed to his destination, not knowing who is his successor in order to hand over the archives of the Consulate. In the end, I am confident, the Consulate at Hongkong will be re-established, if Mr. Roman, the fittest gentleman to represent our interests at your port, cannot be convinced to take up the

honorary post. In the former eventuality, the government would learn, to its own cost, the foolishness of taking the advice of the Macao press, knowing as every one does, that the paper here, with only one exception, that of the *Correio*, which is under the editorship of Mr. Hart-Milner, the English Professor of the Commercial School, has no influence and do not represent public opinion at all, being edited by a clique of office-seekers and time-servers, who so much abound in this place.

At the request of Senator Roza, your Chief Justice has consented to take the evidence of the officers of the *Hankow* in the case of that unfortunate man Diaz. I hear that the evidence is being taken in chambers before the Registrar, Mr. Ackroyd, and will last a few days more. The Vice-Admiral of Canton has sent a host of witnesses to Hongkong to give evidence.

CHINESE GORDON.

The Story of Chinese Gordon: By A. E. Eaton, Author of "Paris Originals," "Flattering Tales," &c. With two portraits and two maps. London: Remington & Co., 184. New Bond Street, W., 1884. 40.

The appearance of this book is opportune at the present juncture of affairs in Egypt, when General Gordon is coming to the front again in the land of the Nile, and Ruter is telegraphing to us fresh victories of the ever-victorious general.

The book is dedicated to all admirers of Chinese Gordon, one of the most ardent of whom is the author himself.

The preface is that of a briefest, only containing eight lines, the author evidently having reduced it in the evolutionary system which has reduced, in our modern days, prefaces to mere formalities—recitation of the titles of the book itself, the author's name, &c. The book is dedicated to all admirers of Chinese Gordon, one of the most ardent of whom is the author himself.

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DOGS.

Our esteemed contemporary the *Standard*, in reference to the recent murder on Long Island, says that the *New York Times*, whether there is not some safeguard which will protect people from assassins and increase the probability of early detection in cases where murder is committed?" The answer to this question, according to the *Standard*, is, "Yes, dogs." The Long Islanders, if they will provide themselves with big dogs, will be comparatively safe, and if it does so happen that a murderer is committed in the presence of a Long Island dog, the detection of the murderer will be rendered very probable. While there is no doubt that in point of intelligence the average dog is far superior to the average detective, it does not appear precisely how a dog can aid in the detection of murderers. For, if any, courts would admit the testimony of a dog, it would be the dog's witness of the murderer. A dog does not understand the nature of an oath, and even were it explained to him, the fact that he has no soul susceptible of future reward and punishment places him, as a witness, on a level with an atheist. It may be conceded that were a dog to bite a piece out of the murderer's leg, and bring it promptly to a master, suspicion would be at once directed to any man whose dog the piece might fit; but dogs will not form the habit of sampling murderers without long training, and there might be a difficulty in finding dogs with which to train dogs. There are trained dogs who, on meeting a murderer after the perpetration of the crime, will instantly rush at him, and announce in a loud bark that he is guilty; but these dogs are few, and except on the stage, and the like, the dog of private life knows not the distinction between a murderer and a minister of the Gospel. Of course the dog's instinct would make him bark at the murderer.

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